Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR - IS PARIS STILL FRANCE?

From the N. Y. Herald. Our news from France is quite sufficient to make the heart sick. No such disheartening news to those who loved the French people has been received in the memory of living men. We forget not the whole interval since July of last year, nor, indeed, the interval since 1789-a long interval, certainly, but in the history of French sorrow not by any means to be overlooked. It is fair, we think, to say that the news of the last few days has made the name of France almost stink in the nostrils of every man who was augry with Germany and who persisted in hoping

for France. What is the situation? After a war of more than eight months France has been compelled to bow to the conqueror. Her Emperor has been for over six months a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. His Empress and all those, including his son, who belonged to what was called the Regency, have been for the same space of time exiles in England. As nearly as possible, four hundred thousand of the picked men of France, the best and most trusted generals of the empire included, have been, since Sedan, prisoners in fortresses absolutely under German control. Since Sedan France has revealed no lack of pluck; but the six months' fighting, whatever we may say of the pluck, has served mainly to exaggerate France's misfortunes; and, what is more important still in the premises, the French people, accepting the fate of their country, have, in a constitutional manner, made peace with the conqueror and persuaded the armies of the conquerer to retire. The French people cannot deny that by a fair, constitutional vote the present National Assembly was elected and M. Thiers made President of the republic. There are few men who will refuse to admit that the terms imposed upon France by the German leaders were hard and, indeed, heavy; but the Germans went about their work with so much caution and consideration that no man of intelligence, no matter how much he sympathizes with France, can help confessing that the French people fairly tested and fully endorsed the peace policy of the government of M. Thiers. In

good faith the Prussians have been gradually evacuating the conquered strongholds and leaving France to the French. For a time the promise was bright. It was the opinion of many thoughtful men that although the money demands of Prussia were something unprecedented, the demand for the cession of territory something more than humiliating, and the whole peace arrangement altogether too hard, France had magnanimously bowed and done the best she could do in the circumstances. To-day every well-wisher of France and of the French people has changed his mind, and the universal sentiment is that the French are absolutely unfit for self-government. It was once a proud boast to be a Roman citizen. It is a source of pride at this moment to be able to say "I am an American, or a Britisher, or a an;" but where is the man who is not ashamed to confess "I am a citizen of France?" The deeds of the last two days have appalled the world, and many look upon France as another Poland which ought to be occupied, partitioned, extinguished. The treachery of the soldiers, and the cold-

blooded murders of General Clement Thomas and General Lecomte (and while we write who can tell how many more?) revive the worst memories of the past. We think of the storming of the Bastile, of the July horrors, of the September massacres, of the Goddess of Reason and the associated blasphemies, of the fusillades, the noyades, the guillotine, and all the otherhorrors—real and imaginary—of the Reign of Terror. Another Committee of Public Safety, another Danton, another Marat, another Robespierre rise up before us, and we ask, How is this fresh outburst of revolutionary violence to end? Are we to have another feeble Directory, another Consulate, another Empire? Are new names to figure in the destruction of another Directory? Is Gambetta, or some such, to figure as a new despot by the special will of the

French people?

These questions are not by any means out of place in present circumstances. No one can tell what may happen. Anything-everything is possible. We are willing to believe, however, that Paris, in spite of appearances, is no longer France in the ancient sense. The railroad, the telegraph, and the newspaper have made wondrous changes during the last sixty years. Already the order-loving people of the capital city talk of appealing to the provinces or to the Germans for relief. We have not much faith in the provinces, for the reason that the provinces are controlled by the large cities. The provinces cannot save Paris except by a vote; but if anarchy reigns in Paris it is difficult to see how a provincial vote can be obtained. King William, it is said, has halted in his homeward march, and as the Germans are now as much interested in the peace and prosperity of France as are the French themselves, it is not at all impossible that King William will send back Manteuffel or some other skilful general, at the head of a sufficient number of men, to do for France what France in her agony confesses she can-not do for herself. If the German troops should be ordered back, they will of course occupy Paris only temporarily. King William's business will be to give France a government, as did the allies in 1814 and 1815. With all the facts of the last six months before him, he cannot for a moment think of a republic. Felled before the peace, its present feeble efforts cannot but be despised. The choice is between the House of Orleans and the House of Bonaparte. We have until now clung to the hope that the Count de Paris at the end of all this confusion would find himself in the palace of his ancestors. The Count of Paris, the head of the House of Orleans, seemed to us to present the best possible solution of the tangled political net which this war has woven. The moderation expressed by the French people in the recent election and the men whom that election floated into prominent public view, encouraged our hope. It was an unmistakable indication that France was in favor of a government which would avoid the extremes of the republic on the one hand and the extremes of the empire on the other; but while we wait in vain for some emphatic sign in faver of the Count de Paris Napoleon has found his way to England, and on all hands the admission is made that a new plebiscite, fairly conducted, will restore Napoleon the

Third. We will not say how it may result,

but we cannot refuse to admit that the chances

of the House of Bonsparte are not only

monarchists, but more promising than they were two weeks ago.

Much will depend on circumstances which we cannot foresee. It is possible that the excesses of the mob of Paris will so disgust the order-loving people all over that France, as one man, will rally around the person of President Thiers. The revival of the Reign of Terror has no attractions for the French, properly so-called. They will have anything-the Germans in Paris-rather than that. On the other hand, however, it is also possible that apparent success won in the name of the republic may communicate a dangerous impulse to the larger cities, and so demoralize the great mass of the soldiers. Once more, we think it must be admitted that Paris is a curse to France. If President Thiers can contrive to keep the Assembly together and away from the mob he may, without the assistance of Prussia, succeed in restoring order. But France seems to stand on the edge of a smouldering volcano, and we must wait

WHICH PARTY SHOULD GOVERN?

From the N. Y. Times. After all that we have passed through during the last few years, it seems quite incredible that Republicans should now be found laboring with might and main to place the Government in the hands of the very party which strove to break up the Union. Such. however, is one of the unexpected "developments" of this very progressive age. Having shed blood like water for the sake of establishing certain principles, and endured fiscal burdens such as very few nations have been called upon to bear, we are now invited by Republicans to quietly surrender the Government to the Democrats. And this advice is not offered to us under any misapprehension with regard to the objects and aims of the Democrocy. To do the leaders and fuglemen of that party justice, they let us know pretty plainly what they are driving at. When they are very much under a cloud, they sometimes put a guard upon their lips. But they are just now fully convinced that they have no longer anything to fear. The dissensions of Republicans embolden them to come out with their "programme." They want to "restore the Constitution" for one thing-and what that means, our experience during the war ought to have taught us. The great law-givers of the Democratic party tried to convince the people that there was no authority under the Constitution to put down rebellion, and prevent the dissolution of the Government. They attach the same importance to their principles now as they did in 1861, while the Republicans, enervated by a long lease of power, are inclined to think lightly about the cause for which they fought.

We can conceive of no greater misfortune for the country than that which would be involved in its relapse into Democratic hands. Compared with the danger of its falling under Democratic rule, all other dangers, and all other issues, seem hardly worth a moment's consideration. What are local or personal causes of dissatisfaction in comparison with the disasters which would certainly overtake us within a twelvemonth after the restoration of the Democrats to power? The chief opponents of the Republican party in this city are the Evening Post and the World-laborers in identically the same field. Now, what are the reasons which, in their judgment, ought to induce Republicans to break up the party? The Post wants free trade. The World talks of "avenging Sumner and Motley," of "resenting" the "compulsory resignation of Judge Hoar," and of "teaching Grant a lesson." These are the inducements which we have for deliberately undoing all the painful work of the last few years, and practically giving fresh vitality to the question whether States have the right to secode-for that is what it will come to when we get to the bottom of the present controversy. Judge Conway recently gave us the clue to true Democratic sentiment when he said in a letter to a city contemporary:-"In the late war, the South fought against brute force, not brains. She was overborne in the field by the strength of her enemies. She will reap the fruits of a great victory from their stupidity. Let the South move to the front! The future is hers." If the reader is curious to have some variations of the same tune, he has only to look over the very careful summary of Southern opinion, which we prepared on Monday, as expressed in South-ern journals received by a single mail. Republicans who are in search of "campaign documents" cannot do better than cut that article out of our paper of Monday, the 20th, and do the same thing with similar articles which we shall lay before them from time to

There is no consideration which should induce Republicans to throw away a single advantage that may help them in the next Presidential contest. It is perhaps a matter of secondary importance who may be chosen as the champion of the party, but it is of the very first importance that the Republicans should win the fight with somebody. It is all very well to say that it is too soon to talk about the event yet. The Democrats evidently do not think so, for they have beed at work for weeks past-especially in the South and West-getting ready for the struggle. Tammany has plenty of money to spend, and will have still more when the infamous Taxbill has handed the entire power of raising and spending money in this city over to Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, and Connollya measure, let us never forget, which Republicans like Mr. Peter Cooper have heartily supported. It will be very difficult to counteract the effects of the unlimited expenditure which Tammany can safely venture upon. The Republican majority in Congress ought to try to strengthen the party out of doors by every means in its power. It commits a deplorable mistake in separating without abolishing the income tax, and without taking any pains to convince the people that a still further reduction of taxation is one of the objects it has at heart. The Democrats are at present playing their game with far greater astuteness than the Republicans, but we may trust their own treacherous principles, and their disregard of those interests which the people prize, to bring them to grief before the contest is over.

CHARLES SUMNER FOR PRESIDENT From the N. Y. Sun.

That the nomination of Mr. Sumner as the Presidential candidate of the Democracy would result in the overwhelming triumph of that party no one can doubt. He would carry all the New England States, all the Southern States, and pretty nearly all the remaining States. Indeed, we cannot name a State with any confidence which would vote against him if he were the Democratic

Why should be not become the candidate of the Democracy? He was never an old-fashioned Whig, was always out of favor with the aristocratic members of that party of the school of Webster and Winthrop, and from his earliest years has been a firm believer and eloquent exponent of the political creed of greater than those of the republicans and the Thomas Jefferson.

More than this, he was first elected to the Senate by the Democrats of Massachusetts, among whom he had been born and bred. During that memorable Senatorial struggle he was brought out by the Democracy as their candidate against the distinguished Whig nominee, repeatedly received the vote of every Democratic member of the Legislature, which at that session happened to contain a large body of the most influential Democrats in the State, was in the end triumphantly elected in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Whigs, led by Daniel Webster, and his success was soon followed by the dissolution of the old Federal-Whig party, which had ruled Massachusetts from the days of Wash-

Mr. Sumner has on some great occasions fought shoulder to shoulder with distin-guished Democrats. In 1848 he affiliated with the New York Barnburners in support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and carried a free lance in that famous struggle by the side of Prince John of Lindenwald Dean Richmond, Samuel J. Tilden, Judge Church, and other shining lights in the De-

mocratic firmament Mr. Sumner's well-known catholicity of sentiment in regard to existing parties is no more of an objection to his selection as the Democratic candidate, in this transition state of national politics, than was that of General Jackson to his selection under like circumstances forty years ago. During the administration of Mr. Monroe, General Jackson, who in his youth had leaned toward the Federalists, and in his riper years had quarrelled with many of the leading Democrats of the country, addressed two or three letters to Monroe recommending an abandonment of old party lines and a reorganization of the political elements of the time on a broader basis of catholicity, and urging him to signify his acceptance of this view of the situation by appointing prominent Federalists to office. So far from these doctrines proving an obstacle to the subsequent nomination of General Jackson as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, they were heralded by the Democrats themselves as a striking proof of the forecast of their nomince; and they turned out to be one of the most popular and attractive elements of his character during the exciting campaign of 1828, when Jackson, who could hardly be called a Democrat at all, defeated the coalition of Adems and Clay, who had been leaders of the Democratic party for twenty

This he accomplished by drawing around him in this contest the great mass of the Democracy, and by rallying to his standard a large share of its hereditary opponents. Having thus reorganized the party, he consolidated its ranks, made a fair distribution of patronage among his supporters regardless of their political antecedents, marked out a line of policy adapted to the new era on which the country was then entering, and insured to the reconstructed Democracy a long

lease of power. What the Democratic party needed in the days of Jackson they require now. Politics are in a transition state. Old party lines are disappearing. And why should the Democracy expose themselves to the perils of a doubtful canvass, when by nominating Mr. Sumner they may make the election per-We speak as to wise men and fectly sure? not to fools.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870. THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT

placed in operation at 6 OULOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.

The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in

JACOB LAUDENSLAGER, President. Attest-John R. Cantlin.

OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be By order. CHARLES WESTON, JR.,

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March S, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does at toniain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injureus, Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf] THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 8 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with ont pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores solled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

LOTH

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb, w receiving a large and splendid assortmen

of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 98 mws AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES, GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by WILER & MOSS. MANUFACTURERS, No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 36 NORTH WHARVES NO. ST NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTERL ELIJAR C BLUAH CATTEL

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

EWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite attention to their large stock of Ladies' and Cents' Watches Of American and foreign makers, DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc. SILVER WARE

of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding

Repairing done in the best manner and guaran-

G. W. RUSSBLL,

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:-

TRANSLATION. "I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices. "GUSTAV BECKER, "First Manufacturer of Regulators, "Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED, AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

EDUCATIONAL. HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Comprises the following Departments:-

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28,

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical a'ternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

INIVERSITY LECTURES .- Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them

will be mailed on application. THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS. Secretary. 2 6 3m

Еревить воноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

A UGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, A Can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Enter-tainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban resi-dences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETO.

PANCOAST & MAULE.

THIRD and PEAR Streets, Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes For Gas, Steam and Water. FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,

BOILER TUBES.

SMITAZH MAZTZ

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRAN-CIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRI-VATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely compe-tent to perform all work of that character MORRIS, TASKER & CO. Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

GROOERIES, ETO. LONDON BROWN STOUT AND

SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta. WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTERS OF

IR BOND AND TAX PAID.

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES.

SHIPPING

≤ NATIONAL ≤ は STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOE.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, salling regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

\$75 and \$65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, \$130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, \$25. Prepaid, \$32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates.

Perons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates friends should remember that these steerage rates are \$2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Lecland, Scotland, Wales, and the Coutinent of Europe. Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS
TOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail
Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21

at 1 P. M. City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M. City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, frem pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin. \$75 Steerage. \$80
To London. \$6
To Halifax. \$20
To Halifax. 15
Fassengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. 1 Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 492 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ALC:

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

SAILING FUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-URDAYS AT NOON. INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

OR NEW YORK,

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to JOHN F. OHL,

PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. p. -Extra rates on small packages iron, metals

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI-LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM-SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through oills of lading to interior points South and West is connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La. The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on —, April —, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March -.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates

as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVES-TON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Sat-urday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Sat-urday, March 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at

aslow rates as by competing lines. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, March 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 2.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga. taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers.

Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street. FOR SAVANNAH, GRORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street. LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No.

Nos. 61 and 62 South street. GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,

Agent A. & G. R. R.,

No. 229 Broadway.

Agent C. R. R.,

No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal, and Raritan Company.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March, Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Goods forwarded to any point free of commission. FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 189 South DELAWARE Avenue. FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sating on the

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sating on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sa'l on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engage menta of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

No. 5 Bowling-green, New York. WHITE STAR LINE OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.

ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.

PACIFIC, Captain Perry.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatiantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled. Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

safety, and comfort.

Steerage, \$32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE &
CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7
EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street,
London: or at the company's offices, No. 19
BEOADWAY, New York.
J. . SPARES, Agent.

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND NORFOLK
STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIRLINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bulls of lating signed after the cicles. No biils of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing

As the solution of lading signed after 12 octoos of saming day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights Handled But Once and taken at Lower Rates than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY. State-room accommodations for passengers. WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON. STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON,

and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March [23, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY-VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below
MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL
Street New York.

Street, New York. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received drily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-ANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria

Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. BLDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia,
Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and Baltimore, Havie and Market and Intermediate points, CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent, OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sall every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all
rallway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germsny, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speed-lly, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

ny other route of line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,
AUSTRALIA,
BRITANNIA,
INDIA,
COLUMBIA,
EUROPA.
From Pier 20 Nerth river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:

First cabins, \$65 and \$75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months),
securing best accommodations, \$130.

securing best accommodations, \$130. Intermediate, \$33; steerage, \$28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here y those wishing to send for their friends. y those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,

No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

> CORDAGE, ETC. CORDACE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights: EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.

Store, No. 23 R. WATER St. and 25 R. DELAWARE PHILADELPHIA

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenuel

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWIN MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. LUMBER SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871 1871

1 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED GEDAR.

FLORIDA FLOORING.
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871 WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 1871 RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.

SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED OHERRY. 1871 1871 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW. 1871 1871

CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. CEDAR SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON PLANE, ALL THICKNESSES.

1 COMMON BOARDS.

1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.

YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1% and SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.

HEMIOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.

PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building

Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

PATENTS. INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASBINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1811.
On the petition of DANISL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in 6 rinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERI c) chants and Manufacturers of Conectors Ticking, etc